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SEED... SOIL AND PROFITS

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A.H.
Hoffman
farm SEEDS
Landisville, Pa.

SPRING
1954



BUMP START WITH

SEED

Outstanding farm crops just "don't happen." Back of them has been careful planning, closely watched details. The RIGHT seed is mighty important. Please consider: Can production be upped to help offset today's lowered cash returns? Will improved seed strains of the grains, grasses, legumes, help here? Indeed they will! Are there still-better corn hybrids today? There's many a pleasant Funk-G answer to that question. Yes . . . proper seed does play a vital part in today's farm-success.

SOIL

Isn't this a sound program? To supply all organic matter possible. Making good use of manure, returning crop residues, growing deep-rooted legumes and grasses. Supplying plant nutrients so growing plants will be well-fed. Wisely using lime and fertilizer. Checking erosion of soil and improving its moisture-holding ability . . . Doesn't it mean that such practices, combined with good seed, are bound to tell in a farmer's profits?

PROFITS

In all businesses, profits are made by good management, wise planning, proper timing. For the man who majors in livestock, poultry, dairying or other specialty . . . do not the same basic principles apply? Isn't it a case of proving out certain breeds, correcting shortcomings as they appear, using improved practices? Each helps to better the whole . . . helps profits! Same with crop-production acres —there too, proper and timely attention to all details is a 'must' toward profits.

Hitch the three together on YOUR farm this year . . . let this book's SEEDS help your SOIL produce better PROFITS!

PER CROPS GOOD SEEDS?

Is there a DIFFERENCE in Seeds

Folks seeing a Hoffman catalog for the first time, may well raise this question. But the thousands of Hoffman customers who have been depending on Hoffman Seeds during many of the past 55 years, KNOW there is a difference. They EXPECT more from their Hoffman seed. Because they know that careful experienced selection, treating, conditioning, testing and storing—means seed that will make their efforts pay them better.

Throughout this book you will notice statements on this Hoffman phase of the various seeds. Please read them carefully. For regardless of how much effort YOU put into your SOIL, the choice you make regarding the SEED you sow . . . is going to have its effect toward what you will be realizing at harvest time. Your choices decide your PROFIT!

A. H. HOFFMAN, INC.

Landisville (Lancaster Co.) Pa.

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CLOVERS

**Popular Producer
for thousands o**

"KENLAND" RED CLOVER

(Certified Seed)

Take notice as you visit successful crop-rotation farms, how the owner employs one or more of the clovers in his operations. Good clover stands, year after year, furnish evidence of proper management. Good seed plays a big part too. Here, for your selection, are strains of clovers that merit your confidence and use:

RED CLOVER

For generations Red Clover has been the backbone of many successful 'rotation' farms throughout the northeast. Sometimes called Medium Clover or June Clover. To make its best growth, must be supplied with nitrogen-gathering bacteria on its roots. So inoculation of seed is strongly urged. Requires lime for best success. Grows most nutritious plants, either in the green state or cured as hay. Prominent in many pastures.

- Here, for you, is Red Clover seed of strictly top quality. The choice of available commercial seed. From dependable sources. Tested seed with high freedom from foul weeds. And seed of sound growth. Seed that for thousands of folks has produced good crops of clean clover hay!

INOCULATE each time you sow LEGUME seeds

To guess whether seed should be inoculated is bad business. Safe rule is —always apply a fresh culture of bacteria. Then as young plants start, the bacteria will be there to enter the tiny root hairs, and start their good work. Bacteria in formerly inoculated soils lose part or all effectiveness.

Use Hoffman Inoculator each year. It's highly effective. Costs very little. Encourage Nature's process . . . help her gather free nitrogen from the air. Get the most nitrogen, ALWAYS inoculate, whether you think there's need for it or not.

Foremost of the newer disease-resistant strains. Developed in Kentucky. Longer-lived than regular Red Clover. Finest soil-builder. In heavy call through many areas of New Jersey and Pennsylvania. A Maryland bulletin noted some interesting comparisons:

Kenland has been selected specifically for resistance to Southern anthracnose, a fungus disease, and for general yielding ability. The question is raised whether three-fourths to one ton more Red Clover hay produced per acre, is worth the small extra seed cost. (An easy decision.) Tables showing yield comparisons in various tests over periods of years and in different areas definitely favor Kenland.

Kenland has been making good crops, while strains with less disease resistance fail to come through profitably. Here is genuine Kenland, certified Blue-Tag seed.

"MAMMOTH" (Sapling) CLOVER

Makes a heavier top growth than regular Red Clover. Is preferred for the poorer, more sandy soils. Just one crop of hay can be harvested in a season, since it does not recover quickly. But, Mammoth is longer-lived than is Red Clover. Cultural methods are alike for both.

"ECONOMICAL MIXTURE"

Tests Average about
 $\frac{1}{2}$ Red Clover, $\frac{1}{4}$ Alsike,
 $\frac{1}{4}$ Timothy

At times, may vary slightly. Some lots may carry a little Alfalfa, Sweet, or other Clovers. This blend contains seed sometimes harvested in a mixed condition, hence the lower cost and possible slight variations in formula. Always of sound growth—free of foul weeds. Popular for years. Sown 12 to 18 lbs. per acre.

OTHER CLOVERS:

Ladino, Page 23 Crimson, p. 29
 White Dutch, p. 26 Sweet, p. 27

bers of Good Hay Crops ds of northern farmers.

ALSIKE . . .

the Surest-Cropping Clover

Lowest-cost seed of all hay clovers. Survives most any weather. Produces fine hay, often when its companion plantings almost disappear. Withstands acid soils quite well. Small seeded, it "goes farther" at sowing time. Sown 2 to 4 lbs. per acre with mixtures; 6 to 8 lbs. alone. Dependable on wetter soils. Has been sown in corn fields at last cultivation. Is a sure catch, not subject to usual clover sickness. Alsike hay contains more digestible proteins and a higher food value than Red Clover hay. Inoculate alsike seed.

ALSIKE & TIMOTHY

(Mixed)

No question about these two grasses doing a good job when sown together. They form a fine team on low ground. Hundreds sow this seed (about 20 per cent Alsike Clover) each year at a saving, and get good crops of mixed hay. Sow 8 to 12 lbs. per acre.

"KOREAN" LESPEDEZA

Great hay and pasture legume. Grows on poor soils, or land too sour for clovers. Used in Delaware, Maryland and South. Good soil enricher. An annual, killed by frost. Often reseeds itself. Drought resistor. Sow 20-25 lbs. per acre. Inoculate.

"SERICEA" LESPEDEZA

Lasts several seasons. Taller. Resembles alfalfa in growth, but hay is more woody. Thrives on poor soils and in dry seasons. Real soil improver. Inoculate.

"Hunger Signs in Legumes"

Printed in color to provide at-a-glance identification as to why: (1) Alfalfa-leaf edges turn yellow . . . (2) Red clover and Ladino begin to lose their healthy color prematurely . . . (3) Soy Beans take on a yellow to brown scorched appearance. Suggests next step to follow toward correction. Copy free.



Pay Weed Tax . . . or Not?

This decision will face many folks. Much home-grown clover seed will be offered to neighbors this year. Seed that never saw modern cleaning machinery . . . seed bound to carry weeds.

Sure . . . such seed is "locally adapted." But don't forget . . . its weeds are too! A pretty clover field looked so clean. Weeds didn't show above blossom-level. But they're in the seed! Many a 'first-step' Hoffman cleaning has removed 4% to 7% in weed seeds . . . and further cleanings, still others!

Careful farmers, well aware of such danger, won't sow uncleaned, 'half-cleaned' seed. Knowing that one foxtail plant can produce 34,000 seeds . . . a pigweed plant 117,000. Weeds are prolific! Canada-thistle can stay in soil 20 years, and still germinate. Peppergrass seed has kept alive 50 years . . . chickweed 30!

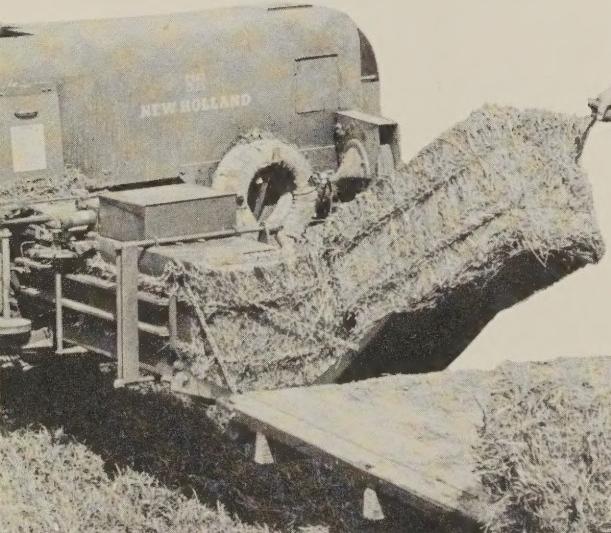
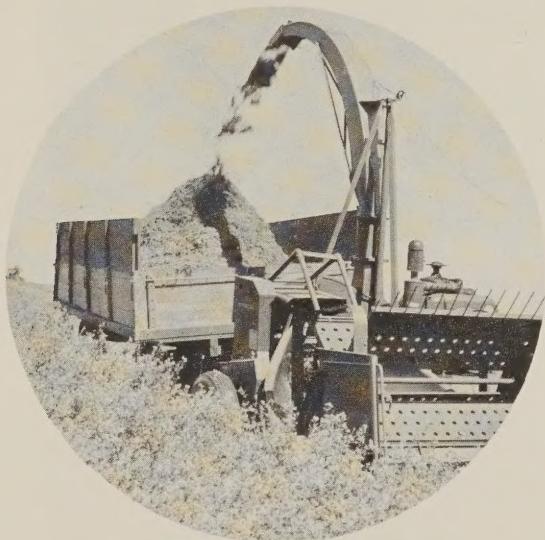
Buy your clover seed under seed-law protection, from a source with a 55-year reputation for CLEAN SEED. Hoffman, of course. Law-enforcement is impossible in neighbor seed-trading. Weeds sown now will cause grief, and who knows for how many years to come?

ALFALFA

Wise use of legumes is like having a Savings-account in the Bank . . . the extra soil-fertility can mean so much!

Today's new and better alfalfas, the use of more lime and high-analysis fertilizer . . . plus good care—is increasing yields and life of stands.

Suggest you appraise the remaining life of your alfalfa acreage. When seeding its replacement, or other new acres, let these proven strains work for you:



**Great hay-making
well-drained areas. Valu
Lowest seed-cost in years**

"BUFFALO" ALFALFA (Certified)

Gaining new users at a rapid rate. A strain highly resistant to bacterial wilt, one of America's most serious alfalfa diseases. Bred to survive and yield well in spite of this enemy. Shows more rapid recovery after cutting than ordinary strains, larger fall growth, and a higher stand of survival. For the first two or three years, yields are about equal to common varieties. After the third year Buffalo's yielding ability is far superior. Recommended throughout southeastern Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware. Certainly a worthy alfalfa.

"ATLANTIC" ALFALFA (Certified)

Vigorous high-yielding variety, developed at New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. Its original breeding nurseries were on low-fertility soils. Only plants which produced well under such conditions were selected for further breeding. Atlantic was among the higher yielding varieties in its testing period, and in its field performance continues to be a good producer. Has shown outstanding performance where short rotations were used and where wilt was not a serious factor.



legume for sowing in Valuable in pastures. years. Finest quality.

"RANGER" ALFALFA

(Certified)

A multiple-strain development from selections of Cossack, Turkestan and Ladak varieties. Started in Nebraska. About equal to "Grimm" in winter hardiness and in ability to recover after cutting. Continues to yield heavy hay crops several years longer than its competitors. The extra yielding ability is due to its winter-hardiness and resistance to bacterial wilt. Preferred on New York State and other Northern farms. Gaining use in many upland areas of Pennsylvania.

"NORTHWEST" Brand ALFALFA

Seed from states of the Rocky Mountain area or similar cold sections—from robust, sturdy parent plants . . . rugged enough to endure the tough winters, short seasons, and other adverse conditions of those areas. A U. S. Verified-Origin tag shows the state in which seed was grown. From strains known to be dependable heavy yielders of quality hay. Clean, thrifty stands, 4, 5 years and older, have not been unusual. Vigorous root systems, to resist cold winters, and to send up prolific top growth.

"GRIMM" Type ALFALFA

From relatively the same areas that provide Hoffman "Northwest" seed. Consistent producer. "Grimm" is tough; able to withstand wide weather extremes, especially in the North and at high altitudes. Crowns seem to set low, and roots often branch out.

A NEW Alfalfa "DU PUITS"

(Pronounced Doo Pwee)

A high-yielding strain. Stems carry its many extra-large leaves all the way down. Originally bred in France. Carries extreme vigor, that you can really see! Recovers quick after cut. Pops right back up, maintaining its lead to next cutting. Carries outstanding resistance to leaf-spot.

Du Puits in check-yields 1950-1951 outyielded all other commercial alfalfas in 8 states (including Conn., Penna., N. Y., Va.) Its limit of winter-hardiness is as yet unknown. But Wisconsin plantings have wintered thru 4 straight years. Suggested for about same areas as Buffalo (seems better suited to lower New England than Buffalo). Has no particular resistance to wilt. So where wilt is a factor, use only in short rotations. The extreme leafiness, vigor, leafspot resistance, yield—check very good. Hardiness acceptable. Worthy of trial.

GRASS SILAGE

This Grassland-Livestock Handbook . . . 52 pages . . . Edited by authorities on the subject. Grass and legume programs . . . How to cash in thru livestock . . . best usages for pasture, hay, silage . . . all fodder and roughage crops . . . 104 questions with answers. Write for your free copy.



FREE for the asking!

The Hoffman THIRD Yardstick in measuring Seed-Values

Much has been said for Certified and Verified-Origin seed. And we heartily agree, that these Purity and Source safeguards have given much protection to seed-buyers.

But certified tags or verified-origin tags on seed-bags is NOT, on that evidence alone, enough! There are equally important questions to which Hoffman seeks an answer. Is the source of the seed the RIGHT source? (Seed carries its crop-making ability inside the kernel where it can't be seen, and VIGOROUS parentage is so vital!) Further . . . is the supplier known—and known to be RELIABLE? Is his word dependable, proven so through the years?

This is the THIRD yardstick used by Hoffman . . . 55 years have proved the wisdom of this rigid Hoffman policy to hosts of northeastern farmers. You will find it *dependable*.

BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL

Increasing in use, seems best adapted in northern Pennsylvania and New York State. Acid or low-fertility ground should be limed and fertilized. Valuable for hay in perennial meadows . . . high feed value . . . heavy producer. Used in permanent pastures, where it produces excellent feed during hot summer. Used with shorter-lived legumes like Red Clover, which supplies feed the first year or two, until Birdsfoot gets established. Helpful in grass-silage programs. Helps fight erosion.

ARASAN

In tests, the average increase in alfalfa stands with "Arasan" dust treatment was 33 per cent. Alfalfa-clover mixtures averaged 44 per cent increase in stand. Soybeans, red and alsike clover, Sudan and other grasses also started better.

Too long overlooked has been the killing off of tender seedlings, blighted before they could get above ground. Some plants would get through. Digging disclosed that many other seeds did germinate. But their tops and roots had been killed. "Arasan" gets more of the tiny plants up—past the stage of high seedling mortality . . . assures better, healthy stands.

Treat legume seeds with "Arasan." Inoculate later. There is no interference by either treatment. Both are great aids. "Arasan" is non-poisonous. 8 oz. treats 100 lbs. of seed.



Inoculate. Sow early. 5 lbs. Birdsfoot and 6 lbs. Timothy per acre, with 1½ bu. Oats or Barley. Drop seed behind grain spouts for shallow coverage. Most Hoffman folks use the lower-priced broad-leaf type from Europe. Dependable yielder. Others, the certified Empire strain from New York State.

TIMOTHY

"FARMER'S CHOICE" Brand

Used and liked as a dependable hay-cropping grass on more Northeastern farms than perhaps any other. Popular companion of the leading legumes. Everyone is well acquainted with this crop—no need to list its merits. "Farmer's Choice" Timothy bearing the Hoffman tag will be of strictly high quality. You can rely upon its cleanliness and sound growth.

OATS

**"Rather than buy what
the 'other fellow' grew,
why not let our own
acres produce the Oats
we need this year?"**

The kind of reasoning printed above, makes sense. Today's farm-dollars have so many other uses. The idea of home-production of oats is being carried out on thousands of northeastern farms. Have you the need for oats in your feeding program this year? If so, the following pages should have your attention . . . they offer seed strains that can be of real help.

TO YOUR ADVANTAGE . . . Here you have a choice of 4 strains . . . all good. You aren't limited to one variety, sold as a "cure for all ills." At Hoffmans you have an opportunity to match your seed to your soil . . . your needs. Each of these Hoffman strains has special merits that earned its listing here. Suggestions: Order your requirements now. Sow early. On a well-prepared, fertilized seed-bed. Figure 2½ to 3 bushels seed per acre, by weight. (9 to 11 pecks by measure.)

"AJAX" OATS (Certified)

Each year sees a wider use of Ajax Oats. For that reason a sizeable number of folks already know its merits. Others will be interested in its progress.

Through the past two years, a total of forty-nine checks were made in Pennsylvania, showing the *average* yield of Ajax as being from 9% to 11% ahead of other types grown alongside. In 1953, in twenty-five tests, Ajax averaged ahead of its next nearest competitor by 8.6%. A seven-year Penna. test showed Ajax averaging ahead of competing strains—its greatest lead in 1950 being 7.9 bu. per acre. One New Jersey test showed Ajax ahead by 8.6 bushels.

Ajax was originated in Canada, from a cross between Victory and Hajira. Apparently no oats carries complete resistance to all races of rusts. Some varieties resist certain rusts better than others. Ajax has seemed resistant to race-7 stem-rust . . . moderately resistant to race-45 crown-rust. Recommended for early planting. Is medium in height. Maybe 4 to 5 inches over Clinton strains. Mid-season in maturity. Maybe 5 to 7 days later. Can safely be planted on soils where oats seldom lodge. On rich apt-to-lodge soils, Clinton strains would show more lodge-resistance. Grains of Ajax are white, of medium weight, and sometimes awned. This is a variety with a very good yield record through several years. Worthy of still wider use on many eastern farms.

"MOHAWK" OATS (Certified)

Dependable, early-maturing, good yielding strain. Closely related in its breeding background to the Clintons . . . same general characteristics. Developed in New York . . . has done well there and in northern Pennsylvania. Recommended.



Excellent stiff straw . . . not tall . . . can stand until ripe with little risk of going down. Resistant to the old common crown rusts . . . but has been injured by races 45 and 7. Mohawk grows uniform stands. Has the inbred ability for good yields.

"CLINTON ELEVEN" OATS (Certified)

This improved selection from the original crossings that produced "Clinton" oats has given top performance. Here in "Clinton 11" is more uniform ripening. Less of the green "unfinished" grains at harvest. Less variation in plant height. Improved yield has made still more bushels than the original "Clinton"—also a good producer.

Good Disease Fighter

Outstanding in favor of "Clinton Eleven" is the way it fights against some of the diseases that used to take heavy tolls in other oat-strains. Same as is the case with all other oats known today, attacks by certain diseases have injured "Clinton Eleven" too. Doubtless will again, when conditions favor them. Such situations can never be known in advance. "Clinton Eleven" has surely averaged very well in this favorable trait it has shown.

Makes Yields that Pay

"Clinton 11" tillers well, producing many nice-size kernels per head. Stalks grow to good, uniform height. Straw is stiff—keeps standing. Ripens in early to moderate season. Ripens uniformly, with-

out the unripe green-cast grains. Does not shatter—lose its grain early, waiting for harvest. Is classed as a yellow oat. Thin hull. Meaty kernel. Fine feed.

Bred-in Crop Insurance

"Clinton 11" carries the right bloodlines to produce good crops. And it has been doing just that for a great many folks here in the northwest. Should you decide on "Clinton 11" this time, you will be going along with the big majority of folks who have found it a profitable strain through the past several years.

"CLINTON 59" OATS

(Certified)

Two agricultural experiment stations—Illinois and Indiana—are greatly responsible for two of today's main oat varieties . . . "Clinton 11" and "Clinton 59." From what can be learned, the crosses that produced both strains are just about identical. A different number was applied at each station.

Here is "Clinton 59." Finest quality. True strain. Certified. What could be written about it would have to about match the above details on "Clinton 11" . . . there could hardly be any great inherent differences. Depend on this Hoffman top quality, genuine seed . . . either number . . . get top crop returns!

4-WAY Service to Hoffman-Oat Buyers

SOURCE SELECTION: Careful watch is kept here. Lowest-cost seed is of least merit. Premiums are paid by Hoffman for top-source seed . . . because it's worth more. It's such a small per-acre extra cost to the seed-user . . . and means so much!

CLEANING: Light immature oats just can't reproduce like the weighty well-bodied kernels can. They are taken out—same as weed seeds! Neither has any place in Quality seed. Modern, efficient power-cleaners have taken care of your cleaning when you sow Hoffman Seed Oats.

TESTING: Pre-proving in the field, is a factor of high importance to you. Varieties here listed have gone through that stage, and through laboratory testing, of course . . . for purity and growth. Stand ready to do good work for you NOW!

TREATING: Application of the approved chemical has been done here for you—and efficiently. You save all such bother and extra cost.

Entrust your 1954 oat-acreage to
Hoffman Seed Oats

Selected . . . Clean . . . Tested . . . Treated
Your investment will repay your returns!

Seed Treatments check disease and crop-losses

"CERESAN"

(for Barley, Wheat, Oats)

Controls organisms that cause decay and blights. Effective on some smuts, many other diseases. Best known chemical helper to raise grain yields . . . from even supposed-to-be disease-free seed. 1-lb. can treats 32 bu. seed grain.

"ARASAN"

FULL DETAILS Page 8

"SEMESAN BEL"

(Helps Potato Yields)

Offers easy, low-cost control of rhizoctonia, scab, and other soil-borne diseases. Has helped up yields by 10%. Quick-dip and plant. 1-lb. can treats 60 bu.

Hoffman "INOCULATOR"

Improves legume-crop benefits . . . helps plants gather more FREE NITROGEN from the air. Details page 4—please read.

"CROW REPELLENT"

Applied to seed-corn, reduces loss of stands . . . discourages birds and rodents from pulling young plants. See price list.

BARLEY—WHEAT

"MOORE" SPRING BARLEY

Excellent variety. Developed in Wisconsin. Six-row, white, smooth awn. Moderately compact head. Has good length stiff straw that does not lodge easily. Yields very well. Resists spot disease and mildew. 4 to 5 days later than "Erie." Does its best on the well-drained more fertile soils of the Northern areas.

"ERIE" (2-Row) BARLEY

Good-yielding type. Developed at New York station. Popular throughout that state and other Northern areas. Firm straw, large, broad grain. Hardy. Smooth awned, fast replacing the rough-barb Alpha type. Same maturity. Resistant to powdery mildew.

SPRING WHEAT

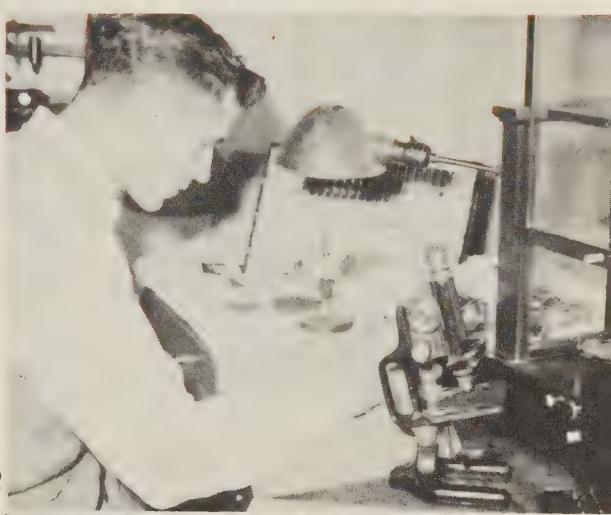
A crop not generally recommended for Eastern farms, yet used successfully in some instances. A good flouring type. Adapted to higher altitudes. If you decide on a small acreage trial, may we supply the seed? It will be of good clean quality.

Modern Efficient Equipment . . . vital in preparing TOP-QUALITY Seed for your fields

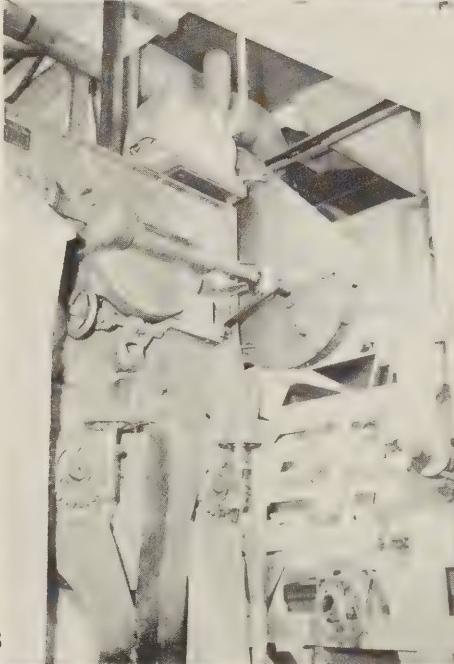
Today's demands are exacting. Short-cut, makeshift methods can't qualify . . . where true quality seed is being processed. Here at Landisville—same at the other sources preparing Hoffman Quality Seeds, each step is closely watched. Accurate checks made. Careful records kept. Each operation counts . . . toward the goal of worthy dependable seed . . . that must reward its user with the profit his confidence in it deserves.



1



2



3



4



5

(1) The "gravity" principle . . . an "extra" beyond ordinary cleaning is here applied.

(2) Careful, thorough seed-testing for purity and growth is a "must" today.

(3) An "8-feet down" glance reveals inside a uniform Hoffman power-mixer.

(4) Latest cleaning methods employ regulated air, screens, disc-pockets . . . for separation by weight, thickness and length.

(5) Excess moisture . . . age-old seed enemy . . . is forced out instantly, most efficiently—by this Hoffman installation.

Ask yourself:

**"Might I do
with my next
crop?"**



**A fair question—for
serious open-minded
thought. There's so much
NEW progress . . . let
these eight pages tell you.**

Like most everybody, you are now getting much better corn results than before hybrids came along. Nearly everybody plants some kind of hybrid seed today. But all hybrids are so far from being alike! There has been such great progress in the breeding of certain hybrids. So many others have stood still, or are declining in use. Thank you for reading so far . . . and will you now please read about today's great—

FUNK-G HYBRID Seed Corn

Today's *fastest-gaining* of all hybrid seed! Not due to super-salesmanship. Because the Funk-G folks are breeders first, and salesmen second. The reason can be summed up in this statement by Dr. "Jim" Holbert, in charge of all Funk-G breeding . . . "No hybrid corn is ever good enough . . . we will never stop working toward making good Funk-G hybrids better."

It was this kind of thinking that has given Funk-G Hybrids their tremendous **STANDABILITY**. In seasons when other corn was going down, Funk-G was conspicuously standing up. Because it had strong, stiff stalks, quality roots, providing anchorage and stamina. This same thinking has produced other outstanding benefits. *Fast starting* for instance . . . even un-

der adverse conditions. *Disease resistance!* Funk-G breeders proved-out many combinations . . . finally establishing in Funk-G the proper qualities to greatly resist blight, wilts and rots. Same is true of *Insect Resistance* against such pests as borers, root worms, ear worms, weevils. Or take another corn-crop killer — dry weather: *Drought Resistance*, a truly-great quality of Funk-G, profiting eastern farmers since years ago. And in 1953, still a quality that was making them profitable corn—even up to conditions short of disaster. Funk-G breeders have combined these 5-Star Qualities remarkably in *each* Funk-G Hybrid . . . and fixed them there for Balanced Performance and profit for the man who plants them!



even BETTER crop of CORN"

And there's more: Go into a Funk-G field toward fall and see . . . erect stalks with ears nearly matured—and their leaves *still green!* Slice open a stalk and see it still well-filled with 'reserve' plant-food. That's another basic bit of Funk-G breeding for MORE corn.

Such things have kept Funk-G winning wider and wider use among corn men. And still other new things increase that preference. There are Funk-G strains today bred especially to get full returns out of high-fertility soils by permitting thicker planting. And G-Hybrids of higher feed value—higher oil content—much above that of average corn.

Thus to MORE corn, you can add the fact that Funk-G breeders continue toward BETTER corn—and this is a breeding program that never stops. It's the reason why folks who plant Funk-G regularly are getting more corn and better corn today than they did 5 years ago . . . and the reason why they will be getting still BETTER corn 5 years from now.

Whatever corn you plant now . . . it too is better corn than you got years ago. But . . . have you the assurance of this bred-in Balanced Performance Funk-G provides? Are you getting ALL the benefits you deserve? There's just one way to be SURE . . . plant Funk-G seed! Your improvements will amaze you—please you—pay you!

Determine this important matter for yourself. Decide now. "Might I do *better* with my next corn crop?" Go by the experience of thousands of farmers—plant

Funk-G seed. Like them, you'll be gaining in many ways . . . and be first in line for future G-Hybrid benefits as they are brought along.

Thus in good corn years and bad, the Funk-G user has been getting MORE corn, because the breeders of his seed watch for the basic qualities that are so necessary!

And for *descriptions* of the Funk-G strains that have been proved profitable in your area, read the enclosed insert.



**Off to Vigorous
Early Starts . . .**

**Growing Sturdy, Leafy
Upstanding Stalks**

**Making Paying Crops
for FUNK-G Seed Users**

**Are YOU
getting the
BENEFITS
of a real
corn proving
program
... like this,**

Carefully recording: Early progress, start, vigor,
cold-resistance.



Closely watching behavior while growing . . .
checking stalk-quality, earing, leaf-percentage
—many traits.



thorough Field Study . . .

**each year in EVERY corn
area, by local farmers
and Hoffman-Funk men.
UPS corn YIELDS!**

**Hoffman-Funk-G Corn-men.
first—**

**Dig out the Facts
then—**

**Work out Remedies
to Fulfill the Need**

Just as simple as that. But it hasn't been easy. Takes lots of time, patience, money, and tireless effort. But how well it has paid so many farmers who really did need help with their corn!

This vast program helps Funk-G breeders to develop corn-combinations best suited to each corn-area. It all started in 1937, when Hoffman conducted tests which revealed that Funk-G seemed farther ahead than other hybrids then known. But none had all the qualities needed. Hence the birth of this program—to develop strains of corn to meet the needs of these eastern and northern areas. It still goes on—in every kind of soil and maturity. Under the same conditions farmers face today . . . by the same methods you use.

The knowledge from this Hoffman proving-ground program has put Funk-G hybrids years ahead. It was this program that first defined the peculiar qualities necessary to get good corn in the hill-sections and valley locations, long seasons and short seasons, good soils and poor soils. Conditions that make the east a big puzzle to faraway breeders not acquainted with all such needs.

It was this program that developed brand new hybrids carrying inbreds brought out of the old favorite Lancaster Sure Crop strain. It was this program that developed Funk-G hybrids that matured good crops in areas where corn was once a big gamble. And it was this program that developed what so many dairymen needed . . . special silage varieties with higher-feed-value per ton of ensilage.

And it is in this Hoffman-Funk proving-ground program, that the still-BETTER Funk-G corn of tomorrow is now in process of development.

Keeping score: Standability noted, missing hills counted. Each separate variety in test, closely observed in all details.



Each husked-pile weighed at once. Here's the pay-off. The truth comes out. Actual results provide the answers.



Samples of each variety, placed in air-tight containers, then tested for moisture by accurate equipment. Thus crop of actual feed-value, less water content, is established.



Winners Everywhere!

15

There is real corn success today . . . thanks to the Hoffman Proving program. The RIGHT strains, planted where they will do the job right . . . is the answer. Space permits printing only one 1953 experience in each of six States. All figures quoted mean SHELLED corn. Many, many other folks are just as happy with their Funk-G results:

PENNSYLVANIA . . . State-wide Champion in the 5-acre Yield-Contest sponsored by Penn State Agricultural Extension Service, was J. E. Lanius and Son (York County) . . . whose Funk-G corn made 141.6 bu. per acre.

NEW JERSEY . . . Another Champion was Robert J. Lecher (Morris County) in his state-wide 100-bushel Corn Club yield contest. He recorded 164.3 bu. per acre with Funk-G.

DELAWARE . . . The highest yield in his Sussex County contest was made by Caspar Evans . . . whose 138.71 bu. per acre yield was produced from Funk-G seed.

NEW YORK . . . In Allegany County, on Homer Snider's farm, Funk-G yielded 124.1 bu. per acre . . . in the official Hoffman research plot. And where moisture was greatly lacking.

VIRGINIA . . . The Champion in Nelson County's 100-bu. Contest produced a 142.37 yield . . . from Funk-G seed . . . Mr. Hunter Mawyer.

MARYLAND . . . Highest of 30 entries in Frederick County official Funk-G plot produced a 109.6 yield. (Leslie Zimmerman farm) . . . and during a year of extreme drought.

These two pages give you the FACTS about a real service. Results from it are available to every corn-farmer here in the east and northeast. No other effort has approached its scope—or obtained such great benefits for so many corn-growers. It's a record matched by no other hybrid-corn concern. Results have been amazing. And the effort continues each year—now seventeen straight!

BETTER-PAYING CORN CROPS

You hear about them everywhere . . . from the growing number of pleased folks who plant Hoffman's FUNK-G Hybrid Seed.

What about your corn crop this year? Here's an idea that should fit into your planning . . . if some extra bushels CAN be grown (and without increasing acreage) why not go after them?

**STILL-BETTER corn
on YOUR farm
must be possible!**

Because still-better corn is gotten on so many other places each year. True, you do now get better corn than in pre-hybrid days. Today's methods, soil-ing practices, fertilizer know-how, stand ready to contribute new help. There has been OUTSTANDING progress in Funk-G seed breeding. These improvements are showing up in corn-farmers' fields. They're getting better production from Canada through Virginia, and Ohio to the Atlantic. No reason why you shouldn't share in it . . . this year!

Farmers like yourself play a big part in the Hoffman-Funk corn-proving program (pages 14 and 15). They know local conditions best . . . what the main corn enemies are there . . . what needs greatest improvement. As a result, their close contact with Hoffman-Funk men, gives the breeders proper guidance. Speeds breeding progress. Results in blood-line combinations that do those local jobs better than former hybrids.

It's this big cooperative factor back of Funk-G breeding that brings such fine crop improvement right along . . . let Funk-G seed work for you! It will pay you!

See pages 12-19 for
other Funk-G facts:

And for descriptions of the Funk-G strains that have been proved profitable in your area, read the enclosed insert.



Year after year
more folks agree
IT PAYS them BEST
to plant Funk G.

**MORE BUSHELS
of Sound Ripe Corn
SAME ACREAGE**

**FULL-UP SILOS
Extra Tons of Rich
Low-Cost Feeding**



**Get more FEED-units
in your corn ensilage
. . . and at no extra cost!**

Exacting dairymen want to know—beside exact weight, what is the feeding value? Experiment Station and other corn authorities urge that well-dented corn go into the silo. To provide the greatest possible TDN, total digestible nutrients.

In the Funk-G silage strain Hoffman will recommend for you, there's a very high percentage of actual grain-feed to the total green weight . . . more feed units—lower-cost herd upkeep!

Ask for this FREE book

24 pages on the latest practices, means of soil-improvement and other data. Prepared by men who 'live' corn every day of their lives. You'll get real help from it. Corn-profits these days must come from better per-acre returns. No sense missing one single angle. Write today.

**More
PROFIT
from CORN**

FREE for the asking!





YOU too... like thousands of folks can DEPEND on Hoffman FUNK-G seed for PAYing CROPS

Corn Data Notebook

Pocket size memo. Many blank pages for your personal notes. Also much valuable data to corn growers. How to compute yields . . . capacities of cribs and silos . . . shelling percentages . . . many other helps. Mailed free upon request.



From all corn-areas, come these fine reports . . . there is room here for only these few of them. Folks are happy to tell about their paying crops. Extra bushels to crib. More feed-units in their silos.

"None Compared to Funk G"

"and I have tried in the last ten years all kinds of corn. Round kernels are just as good or better than flats."

Stanley Beezub, Erie Co., Pa.

"Flying Colors"

"We had a drought for two months but our Funk G corn came through with flying colors. Guarantee I'll order more this coming spring."

W. Kendall Comstock,
Ocean Co., N. J.

"Ten-Year Satisfaction"

"Been planting your Funk-G hybrids for ten years. They're the heaviest yielders of them all."

William Yohn, Carroll Co., Md.

"Not One Stalk Down"

"One of our driest seasons but still Funk-G produced about 150 bushels of ears per acre."

Bertram A. Ohler, Greene Co., Pa.

"Funk-G Ripened Very Fast"

"Produced good sized ears under unfavorable conditions."

Ralph A. Mosher, Cayuga Co., N. Y.

"I Had Real Corn"

"Had a very good start from my Funk G-91 corn, and a very good yield."

R. E. Shaffer, York Co., Pa.

"Champion of All"

"I have been farming for 30 years; planted many different hybrids. Funk-G is the champion of them all."

Lilburn H. Hall, Frederick Co., Md.

"Less Insect Damage"

"Our Funk-G corn showed less insect damage than any corn we have grown before. Stood up 100%."

Paul B. McClure,
Clearfield Co., Pa.

"Good Starter"

"Funk-G gets a good start so I can cultivate before weeds or grasses get started. It has good roots and stronger stalks too."

James L. Winter,
Allegany Co., W. Va.

"Outstanding"

"Your Funk-G silage corn is outstanding."

Willard C. Drumm,
Columbia Co., N. Y.

"Nothing Better Hereabouts"

"We were in the drought belt but our Funk-G corn grew, tasseled and eared. No disease."

Mrs. J. A. Doverspike,
Armstrong Co., Pa.

"Stands Storm Well"

"Every Funk-G stalk eared in this dry season. Good heavy stalk stands storm well. Plenty of leaves."

Alva Hostetler, Bedford Co., Pa.

"The Best Yet"

"Funk-G hybrid corn does better in this locality than any other I have tried."

Earl Michener, Bucks Co., Pa.



AN OPPORTUNITY

Would you like to earn some extra money? Scores of men, many of them farm folks, now add to their income by selling Hoffman Seeds and Funk G Hybrids in their communities. In Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, and West Virginia. Some territories are still open for such canvassing. No investment required . . . all you need is a car, and enough spare time to do justice to the job.

Write to our Chris M. Nissley here at A. H. Hoffman, Inc., Landisville, Pa. for details.

Should this idea be of interest to you . . . fine! If not, and you should think of a friend or relative who might be interested why not contact him? In either case, write to our man, Chris M. Nissley, here for details.

"Hunger Signs in Corn"

Free colored-picture circular shows things you may have noticed on corn. Explains "off-color," suggests remedies. A copy gladly supplied if you'll just ask.

**Plant FUNK-G Seed for
Paying Crops and your all-
around SATISFACTION**



Available for your Meetings: Grange—Club—School—Groups Amazing MOVIE . . . "Research Acres"

Greatest photography yet! Shows corn actually growing before your eyes . . . many marvelous shots . . . you'll thoroughly enjoy this picture. It's in full color, with sound. Half-hour long. Tells parts of the great Funk-G corn story much better than by any other method. Your friends will like it—whether they're corn-growers or not. Advance bookings for this film are heavy—give us your preferred date 'way in advance, so it can be arranged if possible. Loaned without charge whenever open dates permit.

See the greatly-magnified corn-pollen actually at work with ear-silks . . . really a grand picture of things the naked eye can't see.

"GOLDEN BOUNTY"
(84 Days)

New hybrid. Taller than Golden Cross, fewer suckers . . . ears borne 8 inches higher, shank longer. 7½ to 8 feet tall. Vigorous, wilt resistant. Tassels and silks yellow. Ears 9 inches, 12-14 rows. Deep, yellow, medium-wide kernels . . . flavor excellent. Great for home, gardeners, canners, freezers.

"GOLDEN CROSS BANTAM"
(85 Days)

Probably the most widely adapted, best-known yellow hybrid. Gains users every year. Fine producer, Stalks 6½ to 7 feet tall. Good ear, 12-14 rows. Strong grower. Yields very well; excellent flavor.

"LINCOLN"
(83 Days)

A good, sturdy hybrid. Stalks 6 feet. Ears 7 to 8 inches. 12-16 rows. Broad, medium-yellow kernels. Fine table qualities. Resists drought and wilt.

"IOANA"
(87 Days)

This hybrid is a good producer, highly resistant to wilt. Tall, broad, dark foliage. Ears light yellow, splendid flavor. Takes adverse conditions well.

"EVERGREEN HYBRID"
(90 Days)

Fine white hybrid, carrying the good traits of regular evergreen types. Ears 7½ to 8 inches, cylindrical, straight rowed, well filled. Good husk cover. Appealing flavor.

"GOLDEN BANTAM"
(76 Days)

Best known of old type early corns. Mostly 8 rowed. Kernel wide, medium deep. Cob thin. An old favorite.

"STOWELL'S EVERGREEN"
(100 Days)

The good old standby. Sugary, pearly white grain. Good size ears, 14-18 rows

"Crop-Record" Chart

Spaces for easy-to-keep records, on time of seeding, lime and fertilizer applications, detailed yields, etc., on several main crops . . . Handy and could prove helpful. Ask for free 'Chart.'

Come to Landisville . . . for your Seeds

Many folks do. It's always nice to make each other's acquaintance. Callers receive credit for freight charges. When seeds they take along weigh 100 pounds or more. (On Pa. Route 230—Harrisburg to Lancaster).



SWEET CORN

"GOLDEN ROCKET"

(67 Days)

Fine, new, very early, hybrid. 5 to 6 feet. Ears 7 to 7½ inches, 10-12 rows, medium yellow . . . kernels fairly deep, medium wide. Unusually fine quality for such early corn. Much better plant type than most hybrids of such maturity—few suckers. Great early market corn—big future.

RYE GRASS

**Helps Save
your precious
TOP-SOIL**

FOR PASTURE IMPROVEMENT

Rye Grass certainly helps conserve millions of tons of precious soil for the Northeast. Provides a ground cover to take the impact of rain drops. Adds organic matter equal to that in many tons of manure. Improves soil permeability, so rain is absorbed, not shed.

SAVES SOIL IN CORN FIELDS

No corn field should be without the protection of a good cover of Rye Grass. Order enough for your corn acreage . . . 20 to 24 pounds per acre, usually sown at last normal cultivation. Makes a good winter coat for the soil. Helps discourage weeds. Goes a long way to stop the topsoil washing away. (One man reported he saved 7 tons of good topsoil by a 40-lb. seeding.) Adds much valuable humus when turned under. Plow early spring, before growth gets too heavy.

SPLENDID ON POTATO GROUND

Spring discing last year's potato fields and sowing 6 pecks Oats, 10 pounds Rye Grass, 10 pounds Red Clover gives good results. The Rye Grass comes fast. After oats is combined, the clover competes with the Rye Grass in warmer weather. Next spring there's a heavy growth to turn under for potatoes.

"Our Land and Its Care"

64-page story on soils and how to keep them producing. Based upon the research work of some of the world's outstanding soil chemists and scientists. Deals with erosion control, soil conservation, crop rotation, proper handling of manure and plant-organic matter. Many pages devoted to valuable information on fertilizer, and proper methods of application. Should be of help to every land-operator. No charge . . . just ask for your copy.

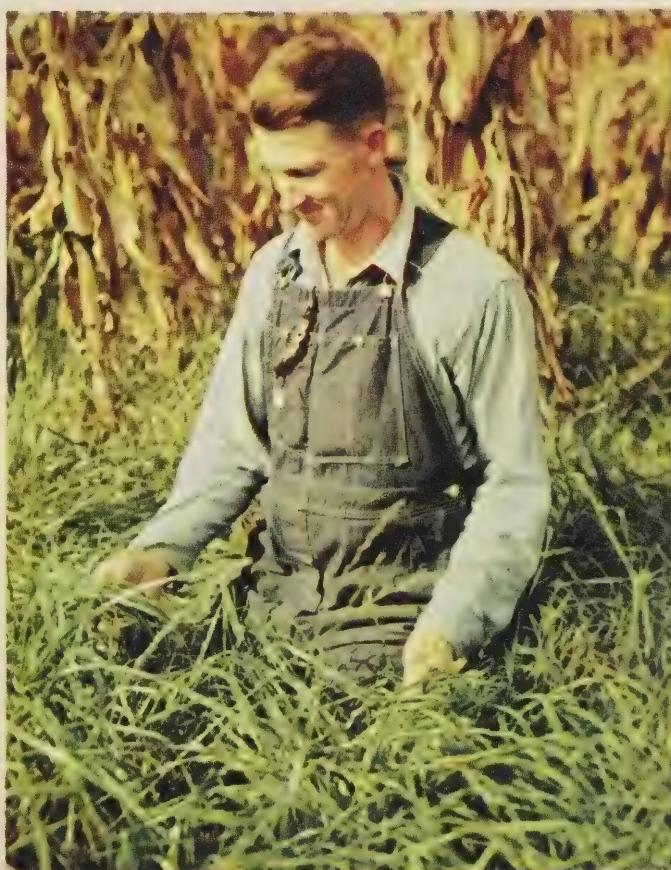
Ten pounds Rye Grass and 2 pounds Ladino per acre have helped "doctor up" old pastures. (After liming and fertilizing.) Rye Grass is used widely as a nurse grass in pasture mixtures, too.

After a good growth is attained—pasturing will not hurt its cover-crop value. Makes fine forage for pigs and other animals, but supplementary protein must be added in the grain ration.

MORE ORCHARDS GET RYE GRASS . . . GARDENS ALSO

In New Jersey, a mixture of Rye Grass and Vetch is sometimes used. Many folks sow in the orchard to gain extra pasture in the spring, then disc under to feed tree roots.

Sow after early vegetable crops. Disc or harrow the ground shallow. Broadcast 20-25 pounds Hoffman Rye Grass per acre. Or seed between rows of late vegetables at last cultivation.





**"Providing better
seeds for you . . .
is a year-round
job with us."**

"There are so many angles to this business . . . writing, traveling, driving, flying, phoning, visiting. Much more is involved than just 'buying seed and customers taking it away'. Seed is not just a 'side-line' here. It's our bread-and-butter, all year round. These various jobs must get done . . . done right! Folks expect it that way, and we're not going to let them down.

Like hand-rogueing seed-grain fields (above). Many hundreds of acres each year . . . making sure! And looking over (right) the newer promising developments in various seeds—clovers, alfalfa, grasses. At Experiment Stations and elsewhere. Takes a lot of attention to keep up with the times, but it's important!

"Thousands of miles are traveled each year. But lots of corn-information must be gathered . . . things to check and keep track of. Hoffman men must SEE . . . reports by less-interested folks dare not be taken for granted.

"When the scourge of smut struck a few years ago, something had to be done! 20% of many a man's barley crop was being lost. Hoffman men provided the answer. A specially-built hot-water seed-treater (below) with numerous soaking, tempering and cooling vats and our powerful corn-dryer . . . licked this enemy. And today there is no smut!

"So it goes. The signals are always set—for whatever comes next. Our folks here, realize the obligation expected of them by the thousands of loyal patrons through all these years. Working out all these things for and with them, is a job . . . but it's a lot of fun too."

**Wm. F. Hoffmann
President**



GOOD PASTURE

Makes low-cost feed, providing important minerals, vitamins, proteins and carbohydrates.

Properly managed, good pasture is the least expensive source of good dairy feed. Every acre should produce maximum grazing. The high-quality pasture seed here listed will provide the foundation for clean, heavy-producing pastures . . . help increase milk checks, livestock weight and poultry profits.



LADINO CLOVER

A vigorous leafy perennial clover, spreads by runners. Ladino, sown with various grasses, often supplements or replaces former pasture areas. Makes fine grazing for dairy cows . . . also hogs, sheep, poultry. One pound is the usual amount of Ladino seed used per acre. Note these two types:

"CERTIFIED" LADINO

This offering is of the regular-strain Ladino so popular through the east and northeast these many years. Splendid quality seed—and at very much lower cost than before.

"PILGRIM" LADINO

Offered for the first time. Trials have been in progress for sometime while this strain carried only the number 23608. Folks at Penn State Station feel favorable to this strain. It has shown to be a good producer, and with good care, bids to provide longer use than have regular commercial Ladinos. Costs a premium . . . but still lower priced than regular-strains during recent years.

HIGH-PRODUCTION PASTURE .

Authorities feel that some Ladino should be in **EVERY** pasture. Orchard Grass (4 to 7 pounds) is popular with Ladino. If kept down early, remains palatable and grows during hot, dry months. Along with 1 pound Ladino, 2 or 3 pounds Alsike helps thicken stands the first year. Where alfalfa does well, add 5 or 6 pounds; where unreliable, 3 or 4 pounds Red Clover. Tall Meadow Oat, 6 to 8 pounds

per acre, may be palatable—does not stand grazing as well. Brome, 8 to 10 pounds per acre, is good, yet slower to recover after grazing, and Ladino may get ahead of it. Meadow Fescue was used successfully on moist, fertile soils. Eight pounds Reed Canary is sometimes put where too wet for other grasses. Four to 5 pounds Timothy may be used, but makes little growth in dry weather.

TRIPLE-PURPOSE LADINO MIXTURES FOR HAY, PASTURE, GRASS SILAGE

A good basic formula is 4 pounds Timothy with winter grain, and 4 pounds each of Orchard Grass, Meadow Fescue, Red Clover, with 1 pound Ladino in the spring. On poorer, wet soil, 3 pounds Alsike can be added. On fertile, well-drained soil, 5 pounds Alfalfa.

LADINO IN ORCHARDS

As an orchard cover crop, one advantage is its shallow root system . . . does not rob trees of dry-weather moisture.

LADINO TO REPLENISH OLD STANDS

Ladino and suitable grasses do a good job of "pasture renovation" where poor, thin sods are disced thoroughly and reseeded after adequate liming and fertilization. Ladino and grasses can be introduced into thin Alfalfa stands, without plowing, by harrowing and seeding in spring, or after cutting.



LADINO POULTRY RANGES . . .

Ladino makes a fine range. A popular mixture in New Jersey is 4 pounds Rye Grass, 8 pounds Orchard Grass, 4 pounds Alsike, and 2 pounds Ladino.

LADINO HOG PASTURES

Hogs make fine gains on Ladino. Some users prefer more clover here than for dairy pasture. Brome and Timothy are often used.

For descriptions of the Funk-G strains that have been proved profitable in your area, read the enclosed insert.

GOOD CARE OF LADINO IMPORTANT

Ladino demands heavy grazing for short periods. Under good growing conditions, may require 8 to 12 cows per acre at one time to keep the grasses down. Should have frequent rest periods. Close grazing in late fall may be injurious.

Fertilizer is important. 400 to 500 lbs. 4-12-4 or 3-12-6. Fertilize each year, September preferred, adding 300 to 400 lbs. 0-14-7 or 0-12-12 annually. Manure and superphosphate are used as top dressing; manure may stimulate the grass to crowd the Ladino unduly. Soil should contain lime—pH of 6 or higher.

Hoffman facilities include modern seed-mixing machinery for "making to order" any special formula. And only clean, sound-growing seed will be used.

HIGHLAND PERMANENT PASTURE

Popular heavy-producing blend, based on long experience. Widely used. Made up of quality grasses in proper proportions to produce heavy, lasting stands on well-drained, hilly or rolling land. Contains Blue Grass, Red Top, Orchard, Timothy, Ladino, other clovers, Fescues, Rye Grass. Sow 25 to 32 pounds per acre.

LOWLAND PERMANENT PASTURE

A special blend adapted for low, wet places. Includes increased portions of seeds that thrive in low areas. High quality.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

A leading pasture grass for good soils. Responds to phosphate and lime. Growth

rarely exceeds 2 feet. Sow 25-30 lbs. per acre. Slow grower; best sown with quicker growers. These take hold, to be replaced by the Kentucky to form a tough, permanent sod. Fine on sharp slopes and limestone valleys.

"KENTUCKY 31" FESCUE

Tall growing, producing good, heavy growths. Resistant to rusts. Grows vigorously whether wet or dry. Stays green late in fall. Stands hard usage, like on airports or athletic fields. Not as palatable as some grasses, but its vigorous growth qualifies Ky. 31 fescues for many pasture formulas.

And for *descriptions* of the Funk-G strains that have been proved profitable in your area, read the enclosed insert.

ORCHARD GRASS

Because Orchard is highly useful with Ladino for grazing, it has won many friends. Will grow most anywhere except on poorly drained land. One of the best grasses for poor, dry soils. Heavy producer. Makes palatable, leafy growth in early spring and late fall; probably will make more growth during hot, dry summer months than any other permanent grass. If mowed or kept grazed down early in the season, will not become coarse and unpalatable. First growth is often cut for hay or grass silage. Pasture later.

Four to 7 pounds Orchard with 1 pound Ladino is a good basis for a pasture formula. A few pounds Red or Alsike and Timothy helps fill in during first year. On good soil, alfalfa is often included. Sowing too much Orchard could crowd the clover. As an intensively grazed or supplement pasture for July and August, Orchard-Ladino is about unbeatable.

RED TOP (Herd's Grass)

One of the surest grasses. Grows under most any soil condition, wet or dry, rich or poor, sweet or sour. Palatability is low, hence used in mixtures with other grasses. Vigorous, drought resisting, makes a coarse, loose turf.

MEADOW FESQUE

At home in low, wet situations. Sometimes used with Ladino. Starts early in spring; stays green into fall. Root system is deep; stands drought well. Palatable. Makes good hay.

"LINCOLN" BROME GRASS

Tall, leafy, vigorous, deep rooted, palatable. Hardy, long lived. Slow to establish. Productive the second year. Spreads by underground rootstocks. Needs abundant nitrogen, best obtained by growing with legumes. Yields on acid soils are poor. Fine with alfalfa, valuable for hay . . . then pasture.

Usual seeding is about 10 lbs. Alfalfa and 8 to 10 lbs. Brome. Red Clover and Timothy are sometimes added for heavier first-year growth. Sown with Ladino for pasture; around 10 lbs. Brome, 1 lb. Ladino. Will not tolerate heavy, close grazing, but excellent pasture if controlled.

Use only adapted seed—"Lincoln" or similar Southern-grown strain . . . Northern-grown (lower-priced) won't do well here.

HOW TO SOW: Don't mix Brome—sow it separately; its large size will choke seeder. Mix with fertilizer in grain drill or with wheat, barley, or oats, through the grain compartment—stir often to keep seeds mixed. Often broadcast by hand. Sow shallow, not over $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch is better. Cultipacking helps.



PERENNIAL RYE GRASS

Good in mixtures on fertile, moist soils. Makes a growth in a short time. Later is crowded out by other grasses. Quick, good grazing; can be cropped close.

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS

Has been used with Ladino for pasture; stands up well. Not too leafy. Does not survive long under close grazing. Used on poor, dry, sandy land. Seed won't mix well—sow separately.

REED CANARY GRASS

Has ability to grow in very wet places, even in standing water and when flooded for some time. Has succeeded on dry land; however, dry-land grasses are better there. Helps convert swampy ground into worthwhile grazing, sometimes with a hay crop besides. One user found success with 8 lbs. Reed Canary and 1 lb. Ladino on heavy, wet sand loam. Stems spread underground.

"WHITE DUTCH" CLOVER

A low grower, spreading, long lasting. Palatable and nutritious, high in protein. Withstands trampling, close grazing.

See pages 12-19 for
Funk-G facts:

And for *descriptions* of the Funk-G strains that have been proved profitable in your area, read the enclosed insert.

Can a man be 'TOO PARTICULAR'? ... Not in selecting Pasture Grasses!

Many fields are seeded as few as 6 to 8 times during the life of the farm operator. When you establish pastures, you want them to last. And the basis for permanence—given equal attention in lime, fertilizer and care, is the seed you sow!

Here at Hoffman's, special attention is given to selection and mixture. It must be, that seed is adapted to the area where used. Only seed from dependable, known sources . . . Only high-test seed . . . Only CLEAN seed must be chosen . . . seed free from onion and other such pests. To just look at a handful could be deceiving. But under Hoffman microscopes, those weed seeds would stick right out! Hoffman uses no "filler" (it could reduce costs). You can be sure the mixture you buy here, is ALL GOOD SEED.

Hoffman is prepared to mix your grass seed in modern mechanical mixers—to your own formula, or to ours. A distinctly worthwhile service. Good mechanical mixers assure even distribution of all seeds when you plant.

Considering ALL these important facts . . . each one works to your advantage. It pays to be sure . . . buy seed that's RIGHT!

The 1953 USDA Yearbook is titled "Plant Diseases." 900 pages. Many natural color pictures of afflicted plants. This book may help you minimize plant-disease losses on your farm. For a copy, write direct to Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C. Price is \$2.50.

SUDAN GRASS



A SUGGESTION

For the benefit of folks who will ORDER their Hoffman Seeds EARLY: Sometimes truck-loads of seeds can be made up, for direct delivery. If word would get here in time—(weeks in advance is best)—your seeds might get on such a truck. In the height of busy-season days, such arrangements might not be possible. But if we had your order early—it could easily be.

Let's try to work this out together. Thanks very much for your kind cooperation.

The great summer pasture to keep up milk flow. Has often paid big dividends! A Sudan acreage coming along just when regular pastures are least productive has been a life saver to many dairy-men . . . splendidly maintaining high-level milk production during July and August. Divide Sudan pasture—one part, let others recover.

Sudan is seeded 30 to 40 lbs. per acre with grain drill set for 2 to 3½ pecks on the wheat side. 200 to 300 lbs. 0-14-7 or 2-12-6 will help. Graze when 14 inches tall—usually in 5 weeks.

Some mix Sudan and soybeans for green feed: 1 bushel soys, 12 to 15 pounds Sudan. Sudan seed may be mixed with fertilizer.

"SWEET" SUDAN

In some cases, when planted alongside regular Sudan, cows ate the Sweet Sudan first. Because later than regular Sudan, it provides more vegetative growth and remains green and growing longer. Has broader, attractive leaves. Grows heavier, tall stalks. Popular with many folks.

SUDAN "Regular Type"

Useful for quick hay. Sometimes used for silage. Often ready to cut in 50 to 70 days—ready to recut in another 50 days. Hay almost Timothy value. Leafy; 5 feet tall, heavy stouter; stands well. Sow after corn planting. Very dangerous to feed Sudan after frosted!

"PIPER" SUDAN

Vigorous, early type. Heavier yielder. Dark green color. Strongly resists many common leaf diseases. Lower in hydrocyanic (prussic-acid). For safety, don't take chances on late feeding of any Sudan.

Great soil builder. Turned under, adds organic matter. Improves water-holding capacity of soil. Provides emergency pasture till other areas are ready. To cover bare spots—or thicken stands on thin pastures, use 5-10 lbs. with 15 lbs. Rye Grass.

SWEET CLOVER

"YELLOW BLOSSOM" Type

Aggressive, hardy. Has gained in Eastern use. A perennial, with a smaller top growth than the white blossom strains. Grows 2 to 3 feet first year, higher the second. Finer stems; many prefer it.

Mostly "WHITE BLOSSOM" Type

Lasts 2 years. Planted in the spring, will make good growth by fall. Will reseed itself if left standing. Sown in late summer, makes not-too-large spring plants, providing fair type hay.

"HUBAM" (Annual Strain)

Lives but 1 year. Resembles biennial, produces less growth. For a catch crop to fall-plow, Hubam is useful. With favorable moisture, supplies good spring pasture.

SOY BEANS



Valuable for hay. The beans have high-protein content . . . the meal makes an excellent base for mash. May be used with corn silage. Also used with oats, Sudan Grass, millet, or sorghum.

"WILSON BLACK" SOYS

Still lead by far where hay is wanted. Makes great growth of slender stems, 3 to 4 feet even on poorer soil. Yields 2 to 4 tons of high-protein hay per acre. Excellent pasture. Wilson Black will mature beans in lower Pennsylvania, New Jersey and south; has produced 30 bushel yields. When planted with corn, the nitrogen produced by inoculated soybeans helps the corn. Makes good feed.

"HAWKEYE" SOYS (Yellow)

A good yielding yellow bean. About a week earlier maturity than "Lincoln." "Hawkeye" fills the need for a good-standing bean, earliness, and high yields of soybeans. Its use has spread rapidly.

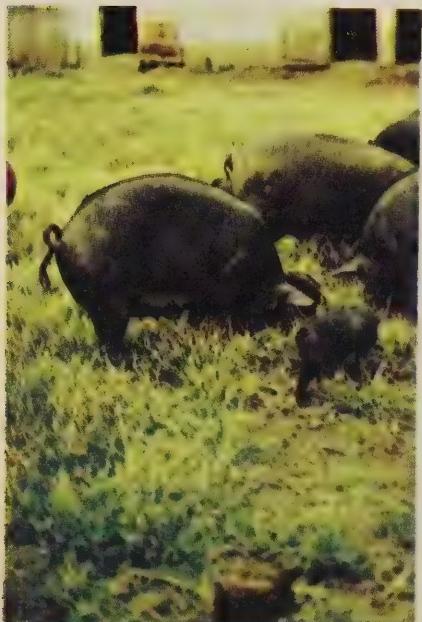
"LINCOLN" SOYS (Yellow)

"Lincoln" is high-yielding. Stands up. Produces quality beans. In some tests, averaged 8% more oil with a higher iodine number than other beans of same maturity; led by nearly 6 bushels per acre.

INOCULATE SOYBEAN SEED ALWAYS!

Soybeans not inoculated take the nitrogen they need from the soil; but well-inoculated beans can take about 300 pounds of nitrogen per acre from the air, thus increasing soil fertility. Soybean seed should be inoculated every time. In addition to yield benefits, protein content gets higher.

Tests showed inoculation giving increases of $\frac{3}{4}$ ton hay, and almost 12 bushels beans per acre. Your soybean crop will pay much better when inoculated . . . cost is low.



FORAGE CROPS HOG PASTURE MIXTURE

Provides 8 to 11 weeks' use at low cost. Quick green feed—often ready in 4 weeks. Useful after other crop failures. Grows until frost; won't winter. Producer of flesh, fat, wool. For cattle, cut and remove to prevent trampling. Gets second growth. Use 70 lbs. to acre, broadcast or with seeder, June to Aug. 1. Harrow in.

RAPE—for Quick Pasture

For sheep and hogs. Inexpensive, prolific. Thrives on all soils with little preparation. Sow 5 to 6 pounds per acre, through spring up to end of August. Alone, with other pasture seeds, or in corn fields. Makes second growth. Pasture when less than 10 inches high. Stands hard usage.

COW HORN TURNIP

Improves soil, provides forage. Sometimes used in corn fields. Tops relished by sheep, hogs, poultry. Sow 2 to 4 lbs. per acre.

CANADA PEAS

For Early Green Feed

For cattle, sheep, hogs. Growth is rapid, gives green feed when other seedings are just starting. Sow early, with oats. Oats support the vines—make a palatable combination. $1\frac{1}{4}$ bushels each per acre. Drill peas 3 inches to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. Then drill oats $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches to 2 inches. Pasture when about 1 foot high. Feed gradually to avoid bloating. After cut, new growth appears.

"JAP" MILLET

For Quick Hay

Most popular millet in Northern-Central areas. Has made tremendous yields—up to 20 tons per acre. Tall variety. Thrives on poor soil. Valuable emergency hay. To feed green, cut just before seed heads appear. Sow $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. per acre.

"GOLDEN" MILLET

Makes satisfactory leafy hay; in Pennsylvania, yields good crops in 7 to 9 weeks. Sow 3 pecks per acre (48 lbs. per bu.).

"ATLAS" SORGO

Makes desirable feed. Strong stalks. Good producer, except when very dry. Plants are about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick. Grow 7 to 10 feet high. Harvest when seeds are in hard-dough stage with ensilage cutter or corn-row binder. Unless dry, seed shallow. Plant with corn planter, using the smallest plates.

SORGHUM (Fodder Cane)

Valuable for cattle feed, as green forage, or ensilage. Some use it with soys for silage. Unthreshed heads fed whole or ground—or threshed, and grain fed. Analysis of grain similar to corn. Supply of seed less than normal.

HEGARI

This sorghum variety is useful with soy beans for ensilage. Shorter; easier to handle than taller types. Early; stands well. 30 pounds Hegari with 5 pecks of beans per acre is usual rate.

SPRING VETCH

Not winter hardy, but often used successfully among spring-sown emergency pastures. Makes good growth.

WINTER VETCH

Excellent for green feed when cut in full bloom, as hay when pods are about half formed, or as green manure. Good on sandy soils or where Red Clover fails. Sown late summer, early fall. Inoculate. Plant along with a small amount wheat or rye.

CRIMSON CLOVER

Valuable winter cover. Grows on soil too poor for Red Clover—is not particularly dependent on lime. Used for hay, pasture, or green manure. Use in corn fields and orchards. 20 lbs. per acre, June to August; matures following June. Inoculate.

BUCKWHEAT

Yield is good, even on thin soils. Does well on fallow land. Can be seeded all of June, first half July. Quick, sure emergency crop where a bad spring ruined other early seeding. Some use buckwheat to choke out weeds. To tame wild land—idle ground—sow buckwheat. 200 lbs. superphosphate may up yield by 5 to 8 bu.

Do you have some friends or neighbors you think might like to receive a new Hoffman Seed catalog? If so, would you please send us their names and addresses when you mail in your seed order? Thanks a lot!



Ready here at

HOFFMAN "SEED CENTER" . . . are SEEDS

You, too — like the folks listed here — will be pleased with your investment in Hoffman Seeds and Funk-G Corn. Quality seeds mean so much more . . . cost so little extra!



I use G-99 and think it as good as any I can find. Also like Hoffman grass seeds, seed wheat and oats.

JOHN C. PERRY
Hunterdon County, N. J.



I have used Hoffman seeds and Funk G Hybrids. We had good results from all of them.

HARRY COCHRAN.
Chester County, Pa.

Have bought seeds from Hoffman's for the last 10 or 15 years. They are the best I have ever used.

KAUFFMAN HERR
Lancaster County, Pa.



Have been using Hoffman's Seeds for many years and am very well satisfied with them.

HARRY FISHER
Centre County, Pa.



I am following my father and farming with Hoffman seeds. We think they are the best.

ORVILLE ARCHER
Washington County, Pa.



Had 8 varieties of corn last year and G-99 produced more than any other.

BRUCE KITCHEN
Berkeley Co., W. Va.



Last year I grew Funk G along with another variety. This year I will increase my acreage of Funk G.

CHAS. R. POWERSOX
Union County, Penna.



Hoffman Seeds have done everything I have ever expected in farm seeds.

ROY J. KREIDER
Lebanon County, Pa.



Plant Funk G-10 and G-6 and like it very much. Hoffman's Thorne Wheat has done very well for me.

RUSSELL FOX
Clarion County, Pa.



I bought Red Clover, Alfalfa, Oats, Wheat and Barley from Hoffman last year. Well satisfied with all results.

TRUMAN HORNER
Dauphin County, Pa.



Have been using your Funk G Hybrid Corn. It produces very well in our section.

JOHN A. ROEBUCK
Orange County, N. Y.

Have been using Hoffman's Seeds for many years and am very well satisfied with them.

HARRY FISHER
Centre County, Pa.



FAST TRUCK DELIVERY

for many buyers of

HOFFMAN SEEDS and FUNK-G CORN

Locate your county on inside. Check the towns near you. The letter A, B, C, or D after each town means:

- (A) Delivery can be made to a truck-line-terminal in this town. Terminal address will be shown on the order-acknowledgement we'll send you. You may send payment with order . . . or pay the truck company when you pick up seed.
- (B) A place of business in this town has agreed to accept Hoffman shipments. The name and address of this receiving-station will show on your order acknowledgment. You may pay with order, or pay when you lift the seed.
- (C) Seed can come **by truck** to the Reading Railroad freight station in this town. Send payment with order, or pay freight agent when you get seed.
- (D) There is fast truck service to this town. But no established place there, where seed can be received. You can get your Hoffman Seeds there in a hurry, this way:
 1. Talk to a friend who operates a business in the town . . . a garage, or a store. Any place easy for the truck driver to find. Explain that you are ordering seed from Hoffman, and that you'd like him to accept the shipment for you when it arrives (because these truck lines will not deliver out in the country . . . they stop only in towns.)
 2. Tell us plainly when you order, the name of this place of business, and the name of the town. (Send payment along with your order . . . no C. O. D.'s).

HOFFMAN PAYS truck or freight charges on
shipments that weigh 100 pounds or more.

A. H. HOFFMAN, Inc.

LANDISVILLE, (Lancaster County), PA.

DIRECT TRUCK SERVICE from Landisville is available to these towns (and only these towns), in your section.

PENNSYLVANIA

ADAMS

Abbottstown	D
East Berlin	D
Gettysburg	B
Littlestown	D
McSherrystown	D
New Oxford	D

BERKS

Bally	D
Barto	C
Bechtelsville	D
Birdsboro	C
Blandon	D
Bowers	D
Boyertown	C
Douglassville	D
Fleetwood	C
Hamburg	C
Hereford	D
Kutztown	C
Laureldale	D
Leesport	C
Lyon Station	D
Maiden Creek	D
Maxatawny	D
Mertztown	C
Mohnton	D
Mohrsville	D
Morgantown	D
Reading	A
Robesonia	C
Shillington	D
Shoemakersville	D
Sinking Spring	C
Stony Creek Mills	D
Stouchsburg	D
Temple	C
Topton	C
Wernersville	C
West Lawn	D
Womelsdorf	C
Wyomissing	D

BUCKS

Bristol	D
Chalfont	D
Cornwells Heights	D
Croydon	D
Doylestown	D
Eddington	D
Edison	D
Fallsington	D
Farm School	D
Forest Grove	D
Furlong	D
George School	D
Hartsville	D
Holland	D
Ivyland	D
Jamison	D
Langhorne	D
Line Lexington	D
Morrisville	D
Neshaminy	D
New Britain	D

Newportville

Newtown	D
Perkasie	D
Richboro	D
Sellersville	D
Silverdale	D
Southampton	D
Trevose	D
Warrington	D
Woodbourne	D
Woodside	D

CHESTER

Anselma	D
Atglen	D
Avondale	B
Berwyn	D
Chester Springs	D
Coatesville	D
Cochranville	B
Devault	D
Devon	D
Downingtown	B
Glenlock	D
Honey Brook	D
Kennett Square	D
Lionville	D
Malvern	D
New London	D
Nottingham	B
Oxford	B
Paoli	D
Phoenixville	D
Pomeroy	D
Sadsburyville	D
Spring City	D
Thorndale	D
Toughkenamon	D
Unionville	D
Uwchland	D
West Chester	C
West Grove	C
Westtown	D

CUMBERLAND

Boiling Springs	D
Bowmansdale	D
Camp Hill	D
Carlisle	A
Enola	D
Lemoyne	D
Mechanicsburg	D
Mount Holly Springs	D
New Cumberland	D
Newville	D
Plainfield	D
Shippensburg	D
Shiremanstown	D
Walnut Bottom	D

DAUPHIN

Dauphin	D
Elizabethville	D
Halifax	D
Harrisburg	A
High Spire	D
Hummelstown	D
Loyalton	D

Middletown	D	Reamstown	D
Millersburg	D	Refton	D
Steelton	D	Reinholds	D
DELAWARE			
Chadds Ford	D	Rheems	D
Chester	D	Ronks	D
Chester Heights	D	Salunga	D
Cheyney	D	Silver Spring	D
Concordville	D	Smoketown	D
Drexel Hill	D	Soudersburg	D
Edgemont	D	Stevens	D
Elwyn	D	Strasburg	D
Essington	D	Talmage	D
Folsom	D	Terre Hill	D
Glen Mills	D	Willow Street	D
Glen Riddle	D	Witmer	D
LEBANON			
Ithan	D	Annville	D
Lansdowne	D	Avon	D
Lenni Mills	D	Campbelltown	D
Lima	D	Cleona	D
Media	D	Cornwall	D
Moylan	D	Lebanon	D
Newtown Square	D	Ono	D
Radnor	D	Palmyra	D
Secane	D	Quentin	D
Upper Darby	D	Rexmont	D
Wayne	D	Schaefferstown	D
FRANKLIN			
Chambersburg	D	Alburtis	C
Fayetteville	D	Allentown	C
Greencastle	D	Breinigsville	D
Mercersburg	D	Catasauqua	C
Mont Alto	D	Cementon	D
Saint Thomas	D	Egypt	D
Waynesboro	D	Emmaus	C
LANCASTER			
Adamstown	D	Fullerton	D
Akron	D	Hosensack	D
Bareville	D	Macungie	C
Bird in Hand	D	Old Zionsville	D
Blue Ball	D	Slatington	D
Bowmansville	D	Trexertown	D
Brownstown	D	Vera Cruz	D
Christiana	D	Wescosville	D
Churchtown	D	Zionsville	D
Columbia	D	MONTGOMERY	
East Earl	D	Ambler	D
Elizabethtown	D	Ardmore	D
Ephrata	D	Bethayres	C
Florin	D	Center Square	D
Gap	D	Cheltenham	D
Kinzers	D	Collegeville	D
Lancaster	D	Conshohocken	D
Lititz	D	Creamery	D
Manheim	D	Eagleville	D
Marietta	D	East Greenville	C
Maytown	D	Elkins Park	D
Millersville	D	Elroy	D
Mount Joy	D	Eureka	D
Mountville	D	Gilbertsville	D
Narvon	D	Green Lane	C
Neffsville	D	Gwynedd Valley	D
New Holland	D	Harleysville	D
New Providence	D	Hatboro	D
Quarryville	D	Hatfield	D
		Haverford	D

Hendricks	D	Yoe	D
Huntingdon Valley	D	York	A
Jarrettown	D	York Haven	D
Jenkintown	D	York New Salem	D
King of Prussia	D		
Lansdale	D		
Linfield	C		
Maple Glen	D		
Montgomeryville	D		
Norristown	D		
North Wales	D		
Oakes	D		
Palm	D		
Penllyn	D		
Pennsbury	C		
Perkiomenville	D		
Port Kennedy	D		
Pottstown	A		
Rahns	D		
Red Hill	D		
Roslyn	D		
Royersford	C		
Schwenkville	C		
Souderton	D		
Spring House	D		
Telford	D		
Willow Grove	D		
Worcester	D		
Yerkes	D		
NORTHAMPTON			
Bangor	D		
Bath	D		
Bethlehem	C		
Pen Argyl	D		
PERRY			
Duncannon	D		
Elliottsburg	D		
Greenpark	D		
Ickesburg	D		
Landisburg	D		
Liverpool	D		
Loysville	D		
Marysville	D		
Millerstown	D		
New Bloomfield	D		
Newport	D		
YORK			
Craley	D		
Dallastown	D		
Glenrock	D		
Hanover	A		
Hellam	D		
Hungerford	D		
Jacobus	D		
Manchester	D		
Menges Mills	D		
Mount Wolf	D		
New Freedom	D		
Red Lion	D		
Seven Valleys	D		
Shrewsbury	D		
Spring Grove	D		
Thomasville	D		
Windsor	D		
Wrightsville	D		
DELAWARE			
KENT			
Camden		D	
Cheswold		D	
Clayton		D	
Dover		D	
Farmington		D	
Felton		D	
Frederica		D	
Harrington		D	
Hartley		D	
Houston		D	
Kenton		D	
Magnolia		D	
Smyrna		D	
Viola		D	
Wyoming		D	
NEW CASTLE			
Bear		D	
Claymont		D	
Delaware City		D	
Greenville		D	
Hockessin		D	
Marshallton		D	
Middletown		D	
Montchanin		D	
Newark		D	
New Castle		D	
Odessa		D	
Port Penn		D	
Saint Georges		D	
Townsend		D	
Wilmington		A	
SUSSEX			
Bridgeville		D	
Delmar		D	
Frankford		D	
Georgetown		D	
Greenwood		D	
Harbeson		D	
Laurel		D	
Lewes		D	
Lincoln City		D	
Milford		D	
Millsboro		D	
Milton		D	
Ocean View		D	
Rehoboth		D	
Seaford		D	
Selbyville		D	
Stockley		D	
MARYLAND			
ANNE ARUNDEL			
Annapolis		D	
Crownsville		D	
Gambrills		D	
Linthicum Heights		D	
Odenton		D	
Pasadena		D	

Below are details on the Funk G-Hybrids, PROVED good for planting in your corn area. And they really are "in business" there today! First, the husking hybrids . . . at the bottom, the ensilage recommendation. These hybrids are doing excellent work. Each is a product of the unequalled Funk-Hoffman breeding and PROVING program, described in your Hoffman Catalog.

Plant FUNK-G Seed

Gain TOP Corn-Profits . . . Full Cribs

G-91 Everywhere, folks praise its fine qualities. Combines big yield with not-too-heavy fodder. Gaining very fast.

In Penn State's hand-planted test plots for the seventeen southeastern counties of Pennsylvania (1952), Funk G-91 was the highest average-yielder of all grain-hybrids.

G-91 has a wide range . . . takes it on poor soil . . . wonderful on rich ground. Matures well in southeastern Pennsylvania, central New Jersey, upper Maryland, Delaware, and into the Virginias.

In heavy 1952 storms, G-91 showed outstanding resistance to high winds. In 1953 its drought-resistance was remarkable. A very fast starter every year. Live, robust appearance. Rich, dark green foliage. Ears placed lower than G-98 and G-99. Large ear. Broad deep kernels. Excellent sheller. Really stands up! Husks clean by hand or picker. Truly a GREAT producer of quality corn!

G-94 Makes solid ears, top quality. Extra strong stalks. Dependable. G-94 "round-kernel" seed saves money. Many folks are replacing G-94 with the even-more-blight-resisting G-91.

G-99 Grows long ears. Has proven to be a surprise yielder, even on medium to low-fertility soils. Fine on fertile ground. Popular in southeastern Pennsylvania, Delaware, most of Maryland, central-to-lower New Jersey, and in parts of the Virginias. Carries one bloodline from famous old Lancaster Sure Crop.

G-99 stands up, is free from stalk faults. Carries outstanding blight resistance. Top feed quality. Many rely on G-99 for husking, silage, or both. Get surprise yields, big ears, quality corn. A tip: Get the same fine yields (while saving money) by planting "round-kernel" G-99.

G-98 Plant only on highest-fertility soils. Fast starter. Wide, heavy, deep green leaves. Strong leaf-blight-resistance. Great root systems. Great standability. Produces long ears, good girth, good depth kernels. Many G-98 users plant "round-kernel" seed—get stand-out crops, and save on seed.

G-77A Earliest of this group. Can be harvested in time to sow barley. Caution: Do not use as full-season variety . . . the other strains listed yield heavier in this area.

For ENSILAGE that's just right

Heavy in "near-finish" Grain . . . Highest Feed Value

G-134 Has made a fine record as a PROVEN heavy producer. Carries a very high percentage of feed-units in its nearly mature grain-content. Same maturity as G-136. Fine upstanding stalks that take storms without loss. Easy to harvest. A wealth of wide deep-green leaves. Big long ears, well covered. Deep, blocky kernels. One of the greatest blight-fighters

ever. Has real merit. Dependable. A paying silage corn!

G-136 Another good ensilage corn. Strong stalks, well rooted. Lots of fine foliage. Leaves close together, wide, heavy. Ear well placed on stalk. Succeeds on wide range of soils. Outstanding against blight. Stands up!

BALTIMORE		KENT	
Baltimore	A	Chestertown	
Catonsville	D	Galena	
Dundalk	D	Massey	
Elkridge	D	Millington	
Fullerton	D	Rock Hall	
Garrison	D		
Glyndon	D		
Owings Mills	D		
Reisterstown	D		
Sparrows Point	D		
Towson	D		
CAROLINE		MONTGOMERY	
Denton	D	Bethesda	
Federalsburg	D	Clarksburg	
Goldsboro	D	Gaithersburg	
Greensboro	D	Rockville	
Marydel	D	Silver Springs	
Preston	D		
Ridgely	D		
CARROLL		PRINCE GEORGES	
Cedarhurst	D	Beltsville	
Finksburg	D	Brentwood	
Mount Airy	D	College Park	
Taneytown	D	Greenbelt	
Westminster	D	Hyattsville	
		Laurel	
		Riverdale	
CECIL		QUEEN ANNES	
Cecilton	D	Centerville	
Elkton	D	Church Hill	
Perryville	D	Price	
Port Deposit	D	Sudlersville	
DORCHESTER		SOMERSET	
Cambridge	D	Kingston	
East New Market	D	Princess Anne	
Hurlock	D	Westover	
Linkwood	D		
Rhodesdale	D		
Secretary	D		
Vienna	D		
Williamsburg	D		
FREDERICK		TALBOT	
Emmitsburg	D	Cordova	
Frederick	D	Easton	
Graceham	D	Queen Anne	
Legore	D	Trappe	
Lewistown	D	Wye Mills	
Sabillasville	D		
State Sanitorium	D		
Thurmont	D		
Walkersville	D	WASHINGTON	
Woodsboro	D	Hagerstown	
		Smithsburg	
		Williamsburg	
HARFORD		WICOMICO	
Aberdeen	D	Hebron	
Abingdon	D	Parsonsburg	
Bel Air	D	Pittsville	
Edgewood	D	Salisbury	
Havre de Grace	D		
HOWARD		WORCESTER	
Ellicott City	D	Berlin	
Hanover	D	Ocean City	
		Pocomoke	
		Showell	
		Snow Hill	
KENT		NEW JERSEY	
ATLANTIC			
		Absecon	
		Atlantic City	
		Cologne	
		Dorothy	
		Egg Harbor City	
		Hammonton	
		Linwood	
		Mays Landing	
		Minotola	
		Northfield	
		Pleasantville	

Pomona	D	Westville	D
Richland	D	Williamstown	D
BURLINGTON			
Bordentown	D	MERCER	
Burlington	D	Hightstown	D
Columbus	D	Hopewell	D
Crosswicks	D	Princeton	D
Delanco	D	Robbinsville	D
Maple Shade	D	Trenton	D
Medford	D	Yardville	D
Moorestown	D	MIDDLESEX	
Mount Holly	D	Cranbury	D
Palmyra	D	Dayton	D
Pemberton	D	Dunellen	D
Rancocas	D	Fords	D
Riverside	D	Iselin	D
Riverton	D	Jamesburg	D
Vincentown	D	Menlo Park	D
Wrightstown	D	Metuchen	D
CAMDEN			
Atco	D	Milltown	D
Berlin	D	Monmouth Junction	D
Blackwood	D	New Brunswick	D
Camden	D	New Market	D
Haddonfield	D	Old Bridge	D
Haddon Heights	D	Perth Amboy	D
Kirkwood	D	Plainsboro	D
Laurel Springs	D	South Amboy	D
Magnolia	D	South Plainfield	D
Merchantville	D	South River	D
Mount Ephraim	D	MONMOUTH	
Runnemede	D	Allentown	D
Sicklerville	D	Allenwood	D
CAPE MAY			
Cape May	D	Asbury Park	D
Cape May Court House		Atlantic Highlands	D
Petersburg	D	Eatontown	D
South Seaville	D	Englishtown	D
Tuckahoe	D	Farmingdale	D
Wildwood	D	Freehold	D
Woodbine	D	Highlands	D
CUMBERLAND			
Bridgeton	D	Holmdel	D
Cedarville	D	Keppert	D
Delmont	D	Leonardo	D
Dorchester	D	Long Branch	D
Heislerville	D	Manasquan	D
Mauricetown	D	Marlboro	D
Millville	D	Matawan	D
Newport	D	Middletown	D
Vineland	D	Neptune	D
GLoucester			
Clarksboro	D	New Monmouth	D
Clayton	D	Red Bank	D
Franklinville	D	Spring Lake	D
Glassboro	D	OCEAN	
Glen Rock	D	Lakewood	D
Grenloch	D	New Egypt	D
Harrisonville	D	Toms River	D
Mullica Hill	D	SALEM	
Newfield	D	Alloway	D
Paulsboro	D	Elmer	D
Richwood	D	Hancock's Bridge	D
Sewell	D	Monroeville	D
Swedesboro	D	Penns Grove	D
Thorofare	D	Pennsville	D
		Quinton	D
		Salem	D
		Woodstown	D

BEST RUNK-O Seed

Giant Top Cow-Hoofis . . . Full Crops

G-12 Giant Top Cow-Hoofis . . . Full Crops
Giant Top Cow-Hoofis . . . Full Crops

Giant Top Cow-Hoofis . . . Full Crops
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Giant Top Cow-Hoofis . . . Full Crops

Giant Top Cow-Hoofis . . . Full Crops
G-13 Giant Top Cow-Hoofis . . . Full Crops
Giant Top Cow-Hoofis . . . Full Crops

For Extra Yield, Extra Value

Honey in "near-farmer" Giant . . . Hugger . . . Head Values

Honey in "near-farmer" Giant . . . Hugger . . . Head Values
Honey in "near-farmer" Giant . . . Hugger . . . Head Values
Honey in "near-farmer" Giant . . . Hugger . . . Head Values
Honey in "near-farmer" Giant . . . Hugger . . . Head Values
Honey in "near-farmer" Giant . . . Hugger . . . Head Values

G-14 Giant Top Cow-Hoofis . . . Full Crops
Giant Top Cow-Hoofis . . . Full Crops
Giant Top Cow-Hoofis . . . Full Crops
Giant Top Cow-Hoofis . . . Full Crops

Giant Top Cow-Hoofis . . . Full Crops
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Giant Top Cow-Hoofis . . . Full Crops
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Giant Top Cow-Hoofis . . . Full Crops
Giant Top Cow-Hoofis . . . Full Crops

Giant Top Cow-Hoofis . . . Full Crops
G-15 Giant Top Cow-Hoofis . . . Full Crops
Giant Top Cow-Hoofis . . . Full Crops

Giant Top Cow-Hoofis . . . Full Crops
G-16 Giant Top Cow-Hoofis . . . Full Crops
Giant Top Cow-Hoofis . . . Full Crops

that in your SOIL will help raise your PROFITS!



I have been buying clover, barley, wheat and other seeds from Hoffman's for years and have recommended your seeds to my neighbors.
IVAN F. KINDIG
Adams County, Pa.



Your Funk G corn has yielded very good on our farm. Have been using Funk G Hybrids ever since they were brought to the East.
FLOYD PAULHAMUS
Lycoming County, Pa.



I have been growing Funk G Hybrid Corn for about 10 years and have been well satisfied with the results.
ROBERT BROHAWN, JR.
Dorchester Co., Md.



I have been using Hoffman's seeds for about 25 years. . . . Always satisfactory.
G. M. RORABAUGH
Clearfield County, Pa.



In two different years I planted other brands of hybrid corn along with Funk G, and found that under the same conditions Funk G-10 matured when others failed.
WALTER R. BARRON
Butler County, Pa.



Funk G-10 is the best corn I ever grew. It stands up good and gets dandy big ears.
ERNEST BECK
Somerset County, Pa.



I like your G-10 early corn best of all and find it is a heavy yielder.
LLOYD BAUN
Mercer County, Pa.

This book offers you real 'seed-helpers' . . . strains proven worthy in actual field use . . . lots selected for their high quality . . . tested and sound. Order your requirements of them . . . NOW. Be ready with your seed the day sowing conditions are right. Later, cropping time will provide pleasing returns on your investment. Your order . . . the privilege of supplying your seeds . . . will surely be appreciated!

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